
**BLOCK-LEVEL DATA on
Citizen Voting Age Population Data (CVAP)
is needed to ensure ONE PERSON ONE VOTE**

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The only way to ACCURATELY collect block-level CVAP data is to RESTORE a question about citizenship to the 2020 Decennial Census.

Without block-level CVAP data, the way that Congressional Districts are drawn will CONTINUE to effectively UNDERREPRESENT the Latino community in the United States.

After the 2020 Census, U.S. legislative districts will be redrawn as part of the next redistricting cycle.

Without CVAP data:

- Legislative districts will be drawn to encompass large numbers of Latino residents, BUT many of those residents will likely be *ineligible to vote*, mostly due to their non-citizen status.
- Because of the high number of residents who are ineligible to vote, these districts will be UNLIKELY to elect a Latino representative, thereby DILUTING the Latino community's voice in public office.

With CVAP data:

- By restoring a citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census, block-level CVAP data can be used to help draw up legislative districts that *accurately* reflect the Latino voting population.
- Thus achieving the vital goal of **ONE PERSON ONE VOTE**.

8 Is this person a citizen of the United States?

☐ Yes, born in the United States → *SKIP to question 10a*

☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

☐ Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents

☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization – *Print year of naturalization* ↗

☐ No, not a U.S. citizen

The snapshot above was taken from the 2016 American Community Survey. Currently, the 2020 Decennial Census does *not* include a question regarding citizenship or naturalization.

There are 37 U.S. Congressional Districts with a LATINO MAJORITY, BUT 10 of those 37 Districts are represented by NON-LATINOS.

Districts with Latino Majority

State	District	Latino Share of Total Population	Latino Share of Voting Population	Representative
Texas	15	89%	73%	Vincente Gonzalez (D)
California	40	89%	78%	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)
Texas	34	86%	77%	Filemon Vela (D)
Texas	16	84%	74%	Beto O'Rourke (D)
Florida	27	83%	72%	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)
Texas	29	82%	62%	Gene Green (D)
Texas	28	80%	68%	Henry Cuellar (D)
Florida	25	76%	63%	Mario Diaz-Balart (R)
California	21	76%	59%	David Valadao (R)
Texas	20	75%	64%	Joaquin Castro (D)
California	35	74%	61%	Norma Torres (D)
Florida	26	74%	64%	Carlos Curbelo (R)
Illinois	4	74%	56%	Luis Gutierrez (D)
California	44	73%	58%	Nanette Barragan (D)
California	51	73%	60%	Juan Vargas (D)
Texas	23	72%	50%	Will Hurd (R)
California	29	71%	56%	Tony Cardenas (D)
New York	15	70%	61%	José Serrano (D)
Arizona	7	70%	48%	Ruben Gallego (D)
California	46	70%	48%	Lou Correa (D)
Texas	33	67%	43%	Marc Veasey (D)
Texas	35	67%	51%	Lloyd Doggett (D)
California	34	67%	51%	Jimmy Gomez (D)
Arizona	3	67%	51%	Raúl Grijalva (D)
California	32	65%	54%	Grace Napolitano (D)
California	38	65%	56%	Linda Sanchez (D)
California	41	63%	47%	Mark Takano (D)
New York	13	61%	47%	Adriano Espaillat (D)
California	16	61%	45%	Jim Costa (D)
New Jersey	8	60%	47%	Albio Sires (D)
California	20	59%	34%	Jimmy Panetta (D)
California	31	54%	42%	Pete Aguilar (D)
Texas	27	54%	45%	Blake Farenthold (R)
New Mexico	2	54%	45%	Steve Pearce (R)
California	36	53%	35%	Raul Ruiz (D)
Florida	9	52%	42%	Darren Soto (D)
New York	14	52%	33%	Joe Crowley (D)

Districts with Black Majority

State	District	Black Share of Total Population	Black Share of Voting Population	Representative
Tennessee	9	66%	68%	Steve Cohen
Mississippi	2	66%	64%	Bennie Thompson
Alabama	7	63%	62%	Terri Sewell
Louisiana	2	62%	63%	Cedric Richmond
Georgia	4	59%	67%	Hank Johnson
Georgia	5	59%	61%	John Lewis
Pennsylvania	2	58%	58%	Dwight Evans
Georgia	13	58%	64%	David Scott
South Carolina	6	57%	58%	Jim Clyburn
Michigan	13	57%	59%	Brenda Lawrence
Illinois	2	56%	59%	Robin Kelly
Michigan	13	56%	55%	Vacant (formerly John Conyers)
New York	8	55%	63%	Hakeem Jeffries
Maryland	7	54%	55%	Elijah Cummings
Ohio	11	54%	52%	Marcia Fudge
Florida	20	53%	66%	Alcee Hastings
Maryland	4	53%	63%	Anthony Brown
New Jersey	10	53%	61%	Donald Payne Jr.
Georgia	2	52%	51%	Sanford Bishop
Illinois	1	51%	52%	Bobby Rush
Florida	24	51%	62%	Frederica Wilson

~ONE-THIRD
(10 out of 37) of
LATINO-majority
districts are
represented by
NON-LATINOS

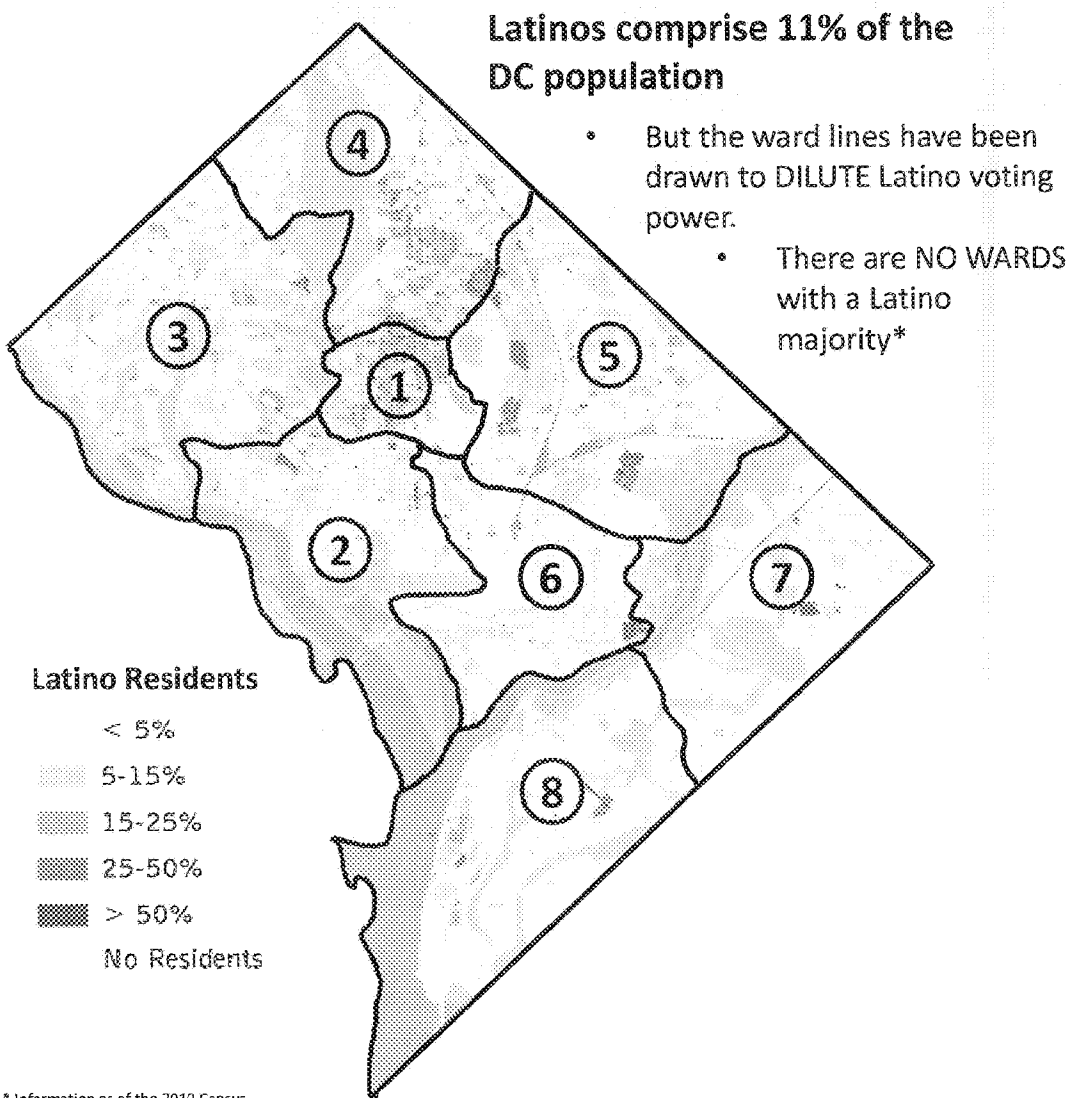
ONLY ONE representative
in BLACK-majority
districts is NON-BLACK

The LACK of block-level Citizen Voting Age Population data for LATINO-majority Congressional Districts suggests that the result has been a **diminution** of Latino representation in Congress.

*Latino / Black share of voting population = Latino/Black population that is eligible vote divided by total population that is eligible to vote; **Jim Costa is not Latino, according to Mark Neuman (origins are not Spanish-speaking, origins in Latin America)

Sources: <https://www.senate.gov/reference/resource/pdf/78/78.pdf> <https://factfinder.census.gov//aces/data/totals/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t> <http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/mapping-the-latino-electorate-by-congressional-district/>

Latinos comprise 11% of the DC population. WHY then is there NOT ONE Latino on the 13-member City Council?



*There are ZERO Latino representatives on DC's
13-Member City Council*



* Information as of the 2010 Census

Sources: <https://www.sensus.gov/mcdc/>; <http://www.neighborhoodinfodc.org/wardfiles/ward1.html>; <http://dcrcouncil.us/council>

The Latino population of ILLINOIS is now LARGER (by a quarter million) than the Black population (2.1 vs. 1.9 million). Why are Latinos so UNDERREPRESENTED in Congress, the State House, State Senate, and Chicago City Council?

ANSWER: The lack of CVAP Census Data for the Latino population.

Having block-level CVAP data would facilitate drawing legislative districts where Latino candidates could have a fair shot at being elected to office.

Latino Representation

1 out of Illinois' 20 Members of Congress is LATINO

Rep. Luis Gutiérrez
(RETIRING)



5 out of Illinois' 59-Member State Senate is LATINO

5 out of Illinois' 118-Member State House of Representatives is LATINO

Black Representation

3 out of Illinois' 20 Members of Congress is BLACK

Rep. Bobby Rush Rep. Robin Kelly Rep. Danny Davis

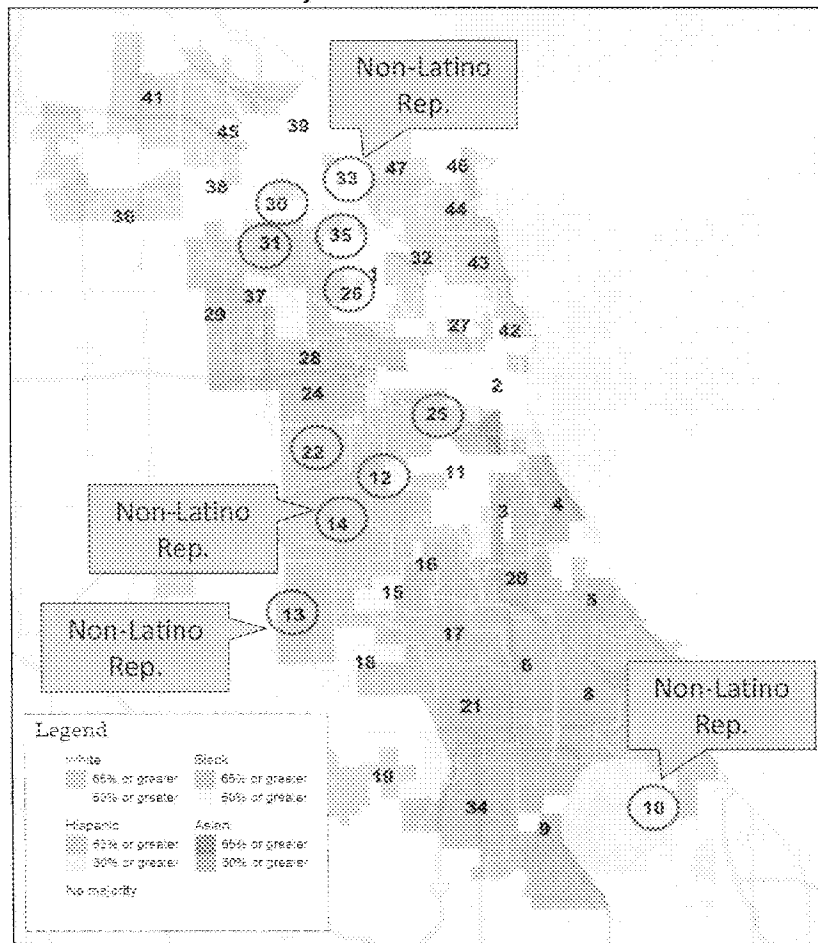


10 out of Illinois' 59-Member State Senate is BLACK

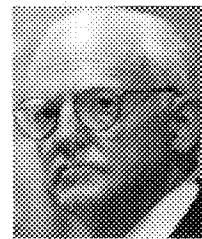
22 out of Illinois' 118-Member State House of Representatives is BLACK

In Chicago, 11 wards have a LATINO majority. WHY then are 4 of these wards represented by NON-LATINOS?

Chicago has 11 Latino-majority wards
BUT 4 of those wards are represented
by NON-LATINOS.



*OVER ONE-THIRD of the Councilmembers representing
Latino-majority wards are
NON-LATINO.*



Ward 14:
88% Latino
Ed Burke



Ward 13:
72% Latino
Marty Quinn



Ward 10:
63% Latino
Susan Sadlowski
Garza



Ward 33:
54% Latino
Deb Mell

Latinos are the **LARGEST** minority group in Chicago (~30%), yet they are **UNDER-REPRESENTED** in the City Council.

- Chicago's City Council has 50 seats.
- LATINO Councilmembers comprise LESS THAN A QUARTER (12/50).

**The lack of CVAP data DIMINISHES the
VOTING POWER of Latinos in Chicago,
DESPITE being the dominant minority group.**